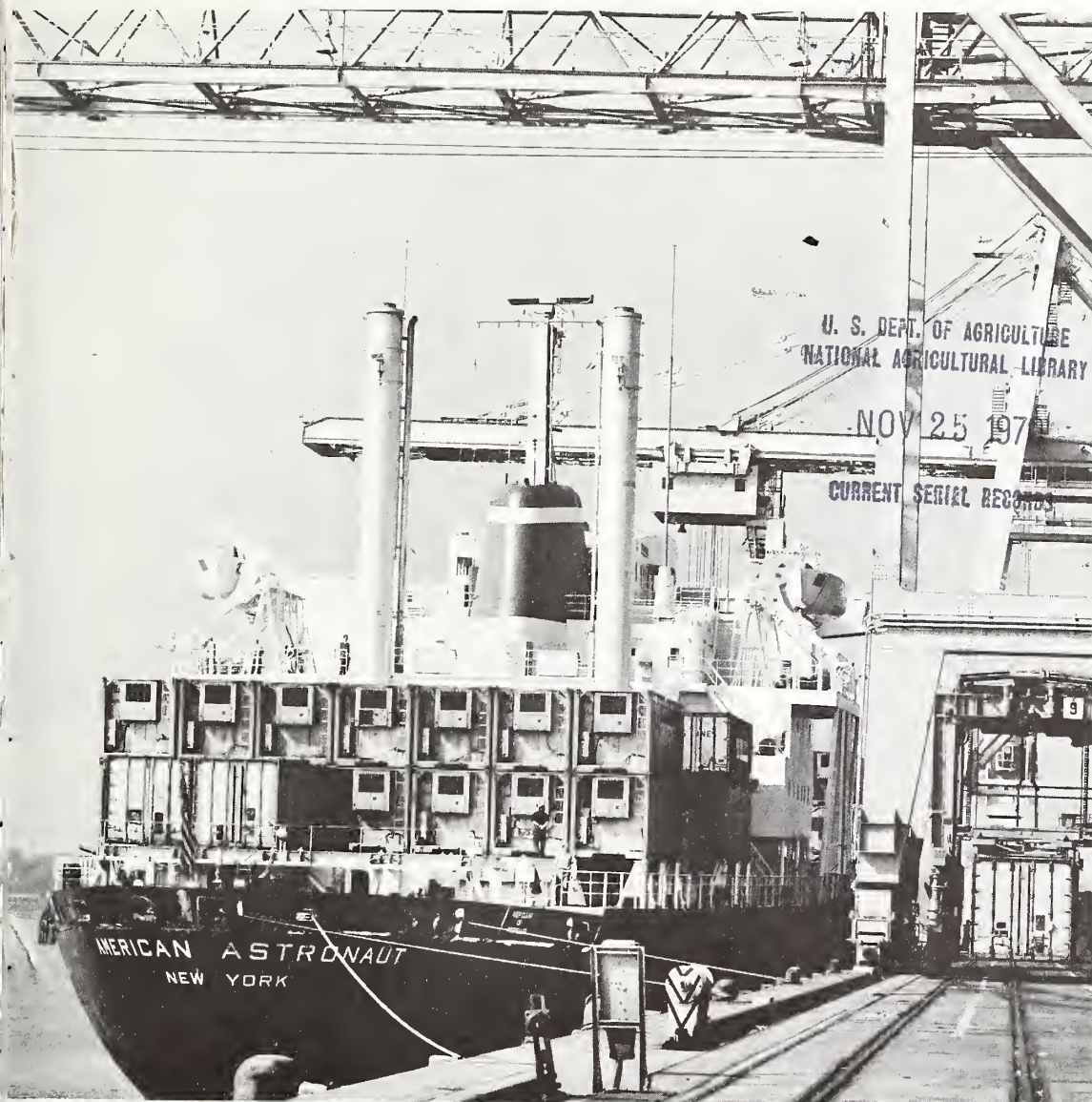


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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE



U.K. Increases Guaranteed Prices

Developments in European Ports

November 9, 1970

Foreign
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In this issue:

- 2 U.K. Farmers To Receive Higher Prices To Offset Feedgrain Costs By David L. Hume
- 5 European Community's Agriculture: Review of 1970 Output Prospects By Reed E. Friend
- 7 EC Reduces Grain, Dairy Surpluses
By Donald M. Phillips
- 8 Developments in European Ports
- 10 Agricultural Protection: Theirs and Ours
By Howard L. Worthington
- 11 U.S. Wheat Specialist Wins Nobel Prize
- 13 Crops and Markets

This week's cover:

A U.S. container ship calls at the Hamburg container terminal. Recent developments in European ports are covered in an article beginning on page 8.

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Farms of all types and in all parts of the United Kingdom are affected by price changes. Above, a prosperous English farm family at Great Broad Fields Farm, Dunmow, Essex, in England. Below, Aberdeen Angus cows with calves near Frampton, Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, Wales. (Bottom photo courtesy of the U.K. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.)



U.K. Farmers To Receive Higher Guaranteed Prices To Offset Feedgrain Costs

By DAVID L. HUME
*U.S. Agricultural Attaché,
London*

The U.K. Government, in what the Minister of Agriculture termed an "unprecedented action," recently increased guaranteed prices for livestock and other products to provide British agriculture with an additional \$130 million in support over the approximately \$200 million estimated in the 1970 Annual Review. Principally affected are livestock products, including fat cattle, fat sheep, and milk. Measures also have been taken to help pig producers, and the subsidy for sheep in hill areas has been raised. Wheat, barley, and sugar-beet guarantees will also go up.

U.K. Minister of Agriculture James Prior emphasized that the action was outside the normal arrangements for Annual Reviews and Special Reviews and that the 1971 Review will take place as usual. He pointed to a recent sharp rise in feedgrain prices since Britain's 1970 Annual Review last March as the main cause of the move.

The upturn in feed prices resulted from an estimated 1-million-ton drop in U.K. barley production and the reduction in U.S. corn supplies. Mr. Prior said high feed costs threatened the selective expansion program for British agriculture, which focuses on boosting home production of beef cattle and pigs with parallel emphasis on growing more wheat and barley to feed them. The selective livestock expansion program must also provide for dairying, since most potential for more beef depends on the supply of calves from dairy herds.

Lack of confidence in the future has been evident lately to the Government in much talk of farmers intending to slaughter breeding and dairy animals and holding off buying store (feeder) cattle because of the daunting prospect of high feed costs in the coming winter.

Restoring confidence in the future seems to be the main purpose behind

the higher guarantees for wheat and barley. These increases are aimed at encouraging the sowing of winter wheat, now at its peak, and at giving more incentives for sowing barley. Although mainly a spring operation, barley sowing must be planned for and begun before the usual Annual Review date, mid-March in recent years.

The increase in guaranteed prices will cost the British Government an estimated \$50.4 million in 1970-71. However, because of this year's very high fatstock prices and particularly because of the recent marked increases in grain prices, the Government expects to make a considerable saving—\$192-240 million—on the cost of agricultural guarantees. These guarantee costs had been provisionally forecast at the time of the 1970 Review at \$340 million, including \$175 million for grains alone. Since high grain prices are expected to continue, the Government could have saved almost all of this amount, plus expected savings on fatstock guarantees, if it had not awarded the present price increases.

By increasing the guarantees, the Government has been able to keep a preelection promise of helping agriculture this autumn and to appease the official farmers' lobby, the National Farmers' Union, if not other groups such as the Farmers' Federation.

Farmers have been putting pressure on the Government ever since it was elected to office in June for more help this year. In early August, the NFU president asked the new Minister of Agriculture for additional aid, stating that British farmers could not wait for the next Annual Review because of rising costs. (These increasing costs came before the more recent sharp upswing in feed costs.)

The NFU renewed its pressure in



early September, claiming that in the 4 months immediately following the 1970 Review farm costs had risen at a rate amounting to about \$48 million per year. In mid-September a group of dissident farmers formed a new organization, the Farmers' Federation, to express much stronger dissatisfaction with Government policy than the NFU had been voicing. A week later, on September 22, the new organization demanded \$269 million from the Government in increased guaranteed prices.

NFU reaction to the new arrangements has been a qualified welcome. The Union is disappointed that nothing has been done for egg or poultry meat producers, and says price rises for these commodities are now inevitable.

The Farmers' Federation says that the amount of the price adjustments is only half that needed to help the industry out of its unsatisfactory state. The Federation will probably continue to press for at least all of the savings on agricultural support this year.

Under the new guarantees, the price for fat cattle was raised by \$1.07 per 100 pounds to \$24.91 per 100 pounds. This follows an increase of 80 cents per 100 pounds to \$23.84 per 100 pounds made in the 1970 Annual Review.

The guaranteed price of milk was increased almost 22 cents per 100 pounds to \$4.77 following an increase to \$4.55 in the Review. The milk guaranteed price must be paid out of the retail price for liquid milk. As yet, however, no proposal to increase the milk retail price has been announced, although some adjustment will probably have to be made in 1971. During

October-March 1970-71, the average pool price paid to producers as a result of the new guaranteed prices is expected to be about 39 cents per 100 pounds higher than it would have been.

The other major price determination in the livestock sector affects fat sheep; the guaranteed price for these animals was raised by 1.5 cents per pound to 48.25 cents per pound (carcass weight), after being increased in the Annual Review by 3 cents to 46.75 cents per pound. Extra assistance was provided by raising the rate of hill sheep subsidy during the current year by 90 cents per head for all eligible ewes. No increase has been awarded on wool.

For pigs, no changes have been made in the guaranteed price structure as such. In the Annual Review, the guaranteed price of fat pigs was increased by 60 cents per 100 pounds to \$30.55 related to a feed price of \$3.85 per 100 pounds. Inasmuch as the fat pig guaranteed price is geared to the feed price, rising if feed prices rise, there is already a built-in safety mechanism to protect pig farmers from the rapidly rising feed costs.

Under the pig guarantee scheme, however, there is a level of pig certifications above which the guaranteed price is reduced as the number coming forward for slaughter increases. This is the so-called "Middle Band" of certifications and is the means whereby the Government protects itself from having to pay out open-ended amounts at times when pig numbers are increasing sharply. In the new determinations, the "Middle Band" has been increased by 450,000 head to 13.35-14.75 million.

It had been feared that, since U.K. pig numbers are presently increasing, there would have been an effective cut in the guaranteed price by the end of 1970, which would have offset increases in the price due to higher feed costs.

No assistance has been given to egg producers. The Minister stated that although egg producers will face a major increase in costs, raising the egg subsidy would not be consistent with Government policy of phasing out subsidies and moving to a situation in which all egg producers look to the market for their return. Since the egg market is safeguarded by minimum import prices which are to be increased in March 1971, no action at this stage was deemed necessary. Also, because there is no provision for poultry meat in the British system of agricultural support, no way of helping poultry producers to meet increased feed costs was arranged.

The guaranteed price of wheat was increased by 6.43 cents per bushel to \$2.01 per bushel, after being raised 8.04 cents per bushel to \$1.94 in the Annual Review. The barley guarantee was raised 5.14 cents per bushel to \$1.44, after being increased by 5.14 cents per bushel to \$1.39 in the Review. No changes have been made in the guaranteed prices of oats and rye.

The guarantee for sugarbeets rose 26.78 cents per short ton to \$14.89. The Annual Review had made no change in the sugarbeet guarantee, which had been \$14.63 per short ton since the 1969 Review.

No increase was made for potatoes, but a new support buying program is to be introduced.



Combining oats and barley, common feed-grains in the United Kingdom, at Facombe Manor Estate, near Andover, Hampshire, in south England.

European Community's Agriculture:

By REED E. FRIEND
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Preliminary negotiations that could enlarge the membership of the European Community by four nations have recently been held—between the EC and the United Kingdom in July, and with Ireland, Denmark, and Norway in September. Other discussions are scheduled for the future. But to EC farmers, a subject of more particular interest was the size of their 1970 crops.

The members of the EC—France, Western Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg—have made significant strides in their agricultural output in the last decade. Indications are, however, that in 1970, farm production will result in mixed gains and losses compared with 1969.

This year, production of oilseeds and pork is expected to be at record level. Total wheat output will probably fall, but production of some wheat varieties is expected to be higher than in 1969. Overall, coarse grain production is expected to be about equal to 1969's.

Wheat production in the EC in 1970 is estimated at 29.5 million metric tons, nearly 7 percent below last year's output. (This estimate for 1970 implies an average yield of 44.5 bushels per acre compared with 46.5 bushels last year.)

Area planted to wheat declined 3-4 percent below the 25 million acres sown in 1969. Poor weather was largely responsible for the drop. Rainy weather



*Feeding dairy cattle in a modern loose-housing barn near Mantova, Italy.
(Photo Rome Federconsorzi.)*

in the fall of 1969, combined with a late-arriving wet spring, curtailed plantings. Poor tillage conditions of some fields at planting time may have lowered yields in some areas. They may have been cut further by a dry period which followed on the heels of earlier heavy rains. Winterkill of wheat was minor.

Even though total wheat production is down, gains are foreseen in the production of durum and hard wheat. Higher support prices and producer premiums are designed to encourage their production in preference to soft wheat. Only France and Italy are significant producers of these wheats which still account for only about 10 percent of the EC's total wheat output.

Rice production is also confined to France and Italy where short grain varieties predominate. Output of rice is estimated to be about 1 million metric tons with 90 percent of the crop being grown in Italy.

Production in 1970 of the major coarse grains—corn, oats, barley, and rye—is estimated to be 36.4 million metric tons, about the same as last year's crops. Predictions about the size of the corn crop are still uncertain but it is an important component of overall

Review of 1970 Output Prospects

coarse grain production. Area planted to corn is now estimated at 31.4 million acres, an increase of 20 percent. France is primarily responsible for this hike, showing an increase of 28 percent.

Declines expected in production of barley, oats, and rye offset any higher corn production resulting from increased plantings. Barley, oats, and rye production is expected to be about 2.2 million metric tons under last year's results. The total area planted in coarse grains, excluding corn, was 343,000 acres below the 1969 total.

Oilseed production in the EC should reach a record level in 1970. Plantings in both France and West Germany were increased 10-12 percent over last year. The West German rapeseed and turnip seed crops are officially estimated at 183,000 metric tons, about 16 percent higher than last year. France, a much larger producer of oilseeds than West Germany, also expects a significant increase in output.

Sugarbeet area in the EC in 1970 is about equal to the 3 million acres planted both in 1968 and 1969. Rather substantial increases of area in France and West Germany were nearly offset by a continuing decline in Italy. (Estimates of sugarbeet yields and the sugar content of beets are not yet available for the 1970 crop.) However, late sowing and delayed growth may reduce the crop size.

The area planted to potatoes in the EC is estimated at approximately 3.7 million acres, about the same as last year. Yields are likely to average lower

than in 1969 because of unsatisfactory weather. Reduced area and yields last year resulted in a crop totaling 34.8 million metric tons—almost 6 million tons lower than the 1966-68 average.

Fruit is in general oversupply in the EC this year. Prices are depressed and attempts are being made to reduce the market supply of some of them through the EC intervention system. Peach production is expected to be up sharply over the poor 1969 harvest. The pear crop also has increased. In some areas portions of both the peach and pear crops are being destroyed or are being processed into alcohol. Apples are also in surplus. This year's apple crop is estimated to be down considerably from the record 1969 output. The EC's program to subsidize the removal of fruit trees by paying \$202 per acre has had little effect to date.

The most recent livestock censuses in the European Community show little change in cattle numbers for the area from a year earlier. Cow numbers in West Germany, however, declined substantially owing largely to the EC's slaughter subsidy designed to curtail milk production.¹ The EC Commission has proposed that programs of cow slaughtering and nonmarketing of milk be modified and made more appealing to dairy producers.

Current indications are that beef and veal output in the EC will do well to reach the 4.2 million metric tons produced in both 1968 and 1969. Thus, the EC will probably remain around 87 percent self-sufficient in beef production. Efforts to expand beef production have not been successful, probably because of the generally small size of EC farms and the relative unprofitability of this enterprise when compared to other farm activities. Consumer demand for beef and veal continues to rise as per capita incomes increase.

Hog numbers in the European Community increased by 12 percent since the previous livestock count a year earlier. Bred sows in West Germany, the major pork producer in the EC, were 10 percent higher on June 1 than on the same date a year earlier. Belgium's count on May 15 showed a 40 percent increase in bred sows. As a result, pork production in the EC should reach a record high in 1970 and show

a significant increase over the 5 million tons produced in 1969. One factor which could lessen production increases, however, is a swine fever outbreak reported in Holland, Belgium, and northern France.

Broiler production in the EC is expected to continue its yearly expansion as member countries vie for an increased share of the internal market. Egg production will also probably expand in 1970 despite an expected downturn towards the end of the year. Poultry producers have been complaining about the unprofitability of egg production resulting from high feed costs and surplus output.

High price supports for dairy products have led to surplus milk production in the EC. It is likely that milk production during 1970 will fall slightly below the 73.6 million metric tons of 1969. The expected decline in output is laid to the late spring, lower supplies of forage during part of the summer, and a decline in cow numbers—particularly in West Germany.

Surpluses of butter have been reduced in the European Community by means of subsidized exports, donations to institutions, and special sales at reduced prices to domestic consumers. Surpluses of nonfat dry milk were also reduced by giving high subsidies to en-

courage its export and its use as feed. In mid-July, the EC announced that, because of the sharp rise in world prices of nonfat dry milk, export subsidies were being reduced by one-half—to \$110 per metric ton. The EC also declared it was stopping sales of EC intervention stock of nonfat dry milk to non-EC countries and for use in mixed feeds.

Prospects for a reduced grain crop in the EC, combined with lower carry-in stocks of grain, and increased hog and poultry numbers, should result in a boost in the EC's net grain imports in 1970-71. Even if net grain imports exceed those of 1969-70 and possibly reach 7.5 million metric tons, they will still be far below requirements of some earlier years—such as the 12 million tons imported in 1966-67. A \$3-per-ton reduction in the premium paid for denatured wheat and rye, as well as a relatively short supply of hay, should also serve as an additional impetus to increased feedgrain imports.

The EC's imports of protein feeds—including soybean cake and meal and corn gluten—should remain at a high level in 1970-71 because of the shortfall of some of the coarse grains and relatively high levels of livestock and poultry numbers. Increased rapeseed production in the EC will have little impact on protein import requirements.

Surplus fruit production in the EC will probably lead to decreased fresh fruit imports in 1970-71. Larger quantities of fruit may also be processed and thus curtail import demand in this area. In addition, new efforts may be made to restrict imports of canned fruits by establishing minimum import prices or other control devices.

The EC's imports of beef, along with variety meats and special products, should continue to expand during 1970-71. However, this development may be curtailed by good availability of pork and poultry at relatively low prices.

Dairying is an important aspect of farm output in countries of the Common Market. Left, automatic milkers are put on cows in an outdoor milking parlor near Petit Verly, Aisne, France. (Photo courtesy of the French Ministry of Agriculture.)



¹ See "EC Subsidizing Slaughter of 290,500 Milk Cows," *Foreign Agriculture*, June 8, 1970.

EC Reduces Grain, Dairy Surpluses

By DONALD M. PHILLIPS
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The European Community has drastically reduced its stock of surplus commodities in the past marketing year. Most notable were cuts achieved in wheat, nonfat dry milk, and butter.

These reductions were, however, achieved only through large expenditures to subsidize their export, to finance their use as animal feed, to pay for certain domestic sales, and for food aid. These measures—along with variable levies—disrupted world trade by reducing EC imports and by cutting into exports of traditional suppliers.

The most dramatic reduction was in the grains sector where stocks fell by almost 6 million tons, down from 10.3 million to about 4.5 million.

The major problem in the grain area was to dispose of almost 13 million tons of soft wheat in excess of normal needs for human consumption. This was virtually completed by the end of May, primarily by subsidizing over 7 million tons of soft wheat for export outside the EC, and paying denaturing premiums for feed use of over 4 million tons.

The cost of these—and other measures to reduce soft wheat stores—was estimated at \$549 million, up from \$392 million in 1968-69. Stocks of other grains were also reduced, with the exception of rye stocks which were somewhat higher this year. The total cost of CAP support operations for all grains is estimated at \$830 million in 1969-70 compared to \$655 million in 1968-69.

Prospects for disposal of the 1970 grain crop are much more favorable than last year's. Grain production has declined by more than 2 million tons and carryover stocks should not be



*Milk, a big EC surplus item,
being tested in the Netherlands.*

burdensome. The Commission has forecast a drop in expenditures for grain support to \$685 million and \$706 million in 1970 and 1971, respectively.

Dairy product stocks were reduced by subsidizing export and domestic sales of butter and nonfat dry milk.

As of September 1, stocks of nonfat dry milk were down to about 100,000 tons from about 300,000 at the beginning of the year, while stocks of butter dropped to 213,000, less than half the level of a year ago. (The EC now expects to reduce butter stocks to 150,000 tons by the end of 1970.) These reductions have been accomplished, however, at a staggering cost of over \$900 million.

A breakdown of expenditures presented by the EC Commission in June shows that butter at \$518 million (up from \$348 million in 1969) accounted for the bulk of the cost. This total includes outlays for export subsidies, domestic sales at reduced prices, and welfare-program uses.

Other expenditures in the dairy sector included \$170 million for export subsidies for dairy products other than butter, \$128 million to subsidize the use of 1 million tons of nonfat dry milk as feed, and \$82.5 million to promote

—But Pays Big Bills For Agriculture

use of liquid skim milk as feed.

The EC's efforts to reduce stocks were enhanced by the decline in butter and nonfat dry milk production which resulted from a combination of poor milk-producing weather, some decline in cow numbers, and rising demand for cheese and fresh milk products. The EC premiums for the slaughtering of cows and the nonmarketing of milk contributed to this decline. Improved conditions on the world market have also favored EC disposal of surplus dairy products.

EC stocks of sugar, estimated at 2.2-2.4 million tons as of July 1, 1970, were believed to approximate consumption requirements until the start of the production season in October. To reach this level, however, it was necessary to export or denature for feed 1.2 million tons of sugar during 1969-70.

The total cost of support in the sugar sector in 1969-70 has been estimated at \$174 million to \$195 million and net cost to the CAP (after allowance for charges assessed against producers) at \$100 million to \$110 million.

As a result of shrinkage of surplus stocks and the decline of grain and dairy production in 1970, it seems likely that pressure for the reform of the CAP will diminish, particularly for price reductions on surplus products. A slowdown in the rise of expenditures for agricultural support will also tend to lessen the stimulus for reform.

Proponents of reform, including the EC Commission, have pointed out that large structural surpluses of wheat, sugar, and dairy products still exist and will continue to be generated given present prices and production patterns. These will continue to place a heavy burden on efficient producers in foreign exporting countries.



Above, bacon containers go aboard a roll-on roll-off vessel at Britain's Grimsby Docks for return to Denmark. (Photo reprinted from Container Services of the Atlantic by John Immer.)



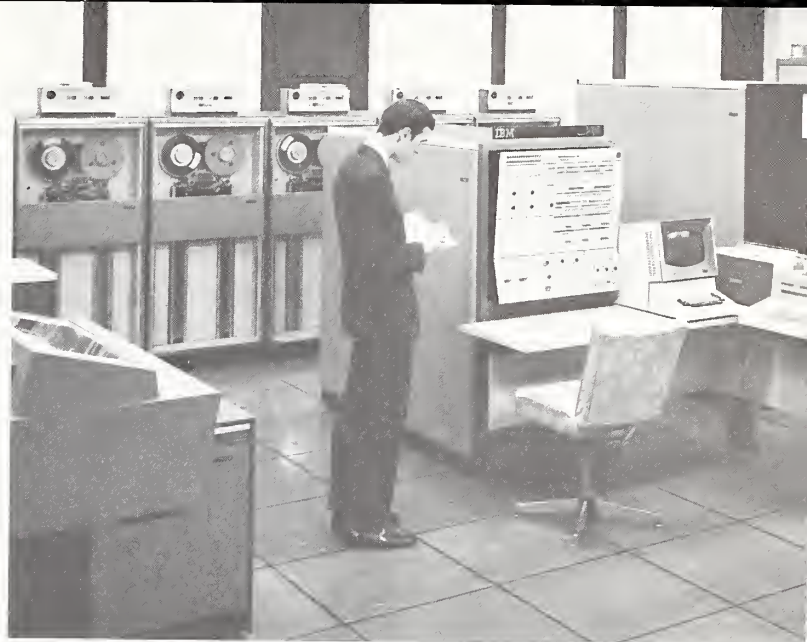
Above, container facilities at Rotterdam—the world's largest port for container handling. Prinses Beatrixhaven (left), Prins Alexanderhaven (right), and Prins Alexanderhaven are part of the computer complex which regulates the flow of containers in the port.

Right, view of the container complex at Liverpool. The Seaforth Terminal will provide expanded facilities for handling grain and other agricultural products. Below, a recent happening at Hamburg's Burchardkai Terminal. Three container cranes worked simultaneously on one ship, handling 89 containers in one hour—a previously unparalleled performance in Europe. (Photo: Port of Hamburg.)





30 as well as bulk tonnage—include Prinses Marg-
 upper middle). (Photo: Port of Rotterdam.) Right,
 the Port of Liverpool. (Photo: Port of Liverpool.)



Developments in European Ports

Sail gave way to steam, ships built of wood were replaced by ships of steel, and now shipping is undergoing another revolution. New and expanded facilities, container-handling equipment, and improved technology—these are just a few of the revolutionary developments presently altering the faces of European ports. Of these, containerization is probably the most significant.

Containerization (a method of handling freight in which the cargo remains in the same van container from shipping point to final destination) is replacing the traditional breakbulk method (where individual boxes are rehandled each time the cargo is transferred from one mode of transport to another) of shipping many U.S. agricultural exports—especially perishables. (See *Foreign Agriculture* September 21, 1970.)

How fast and to what extent the use of containers in U.S.-European trade will grow is difficult to tell. According to a special study made by the Port of New York Authority in 1967, the total container potential of cargo traveling the New York-Bordeaux-Hamburg route will grow to an estimated 2,261,000 tons in 1975, of which 80 percent will probably be handled in containers. Included in this route are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, France, and Italy.

In the spring of 1956 when the first containerized vessel, a converted T-2

tanker, made its maiden voyage from Port Newark, N.J., to Houston, Tex., there were no container ship facilities anywhere in the world. Today facilities are mushrooming in both U.S. and foreign ports, and the ships that call at these facilities have also changed.

At the present time there are three distinct types of container ships. The basic container ship is constructed to carry only containers of a standard size. Trailer ships—roll-on roll-off vessels—are ideal for the fast loading and discharge of wheeled vehicles carrying containers. The third type is constructed to permit loaded barges to be loaded aboard them. Both the LASH (lighter aboard ship) and Seabee are examples of this type.

The first container terminal on the European continent went into operation in May 1966 at Rotterdam—the world's largest port for general cargo as well as bulk tonnage. Since that time ports all over Europe, from Felixstowe, England, to Gothenburg, Sweden, have spent millions in expansion and new facilities which will enable them to cater to the container trade. (See table page 16.) Special berths for container ships, cranes to load and unload the ships, and backup facilities including warehouses and storage space are just a few of the improvements underway.

Although containerization has been responsible for many changes in the

ports, other developments not related to the "box" are also taking place.

Expanded grain facilities at London's Tilbury, Liverpool's Seaforth Terminal (under construction), and of course Rotterdam will do much to smooth the import of U.S. grain. Seaforth will also have special installations for mechanized discharge of meat and other perishable cargoes.

At Hamburg's Burchardkai Terminal new backup facilities include special warehouses for agricultural products: one for oriental and Virginia tobacco, one for bananas, cocoa, tropical fruit, grain, oilseeds, and animal feedstuffs.

Specialized terminals at England's Grimsby Docks are designed to handle imports of Danish bacon which are shipped in roll-on roll-off vessels from the Danish port of Esbjerg. Numerous other ports are also expanding their facilities to attract agricultural trade.

Following in the wake of containerization is the need for technological advances to regulate movements of the boxes. Computerization is now appearing in European ports. At Liverpool a computer complex assists the movements of ships and speeds cargo handling. A planned computer system for the port of Rotterdam will, in its initial phase, automate all operational activities pertaining to container movements in and out of the port.

A.L.B.

(Continued on page 16)

Agricultural Protection: Theirs and Ours

By HOWARD L. WORTHINGTON

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Protection is widely prevalent and stubbornly maintained in the agricultural sector. For many reasons, governments formulate agricultural policies which incorporate such devices as support prices, production controls, and deficiency payments.

Imports can play havoc with these domestic policies, and governments then find it necessary to control them at the border. Because domestic policies often stimulate uneconomic production, governments also use export subsidies to move unwanted products into world markets. These practices disrupt trade.

While most countries accept the need for some agricultural protection, differences arise over methods of accomplishing the goals of protection and over the extent of protection necessary.

The U.S. view is that the key factor to be taken into consideration is that of efficiency. Measures of assistance that reward and perpetuate inefficiency are a heavy burden to the domestic economy and bound to injure the trading interests of third countries. As Secretary Hardin has said recently, "It is right that goods should be produced where they can be produced most efficiently and traded in a commercial market."

Protection in the EC

A brief look at the support programs, import barriers, and export subsidies of two of the United States' most important trading partners demonstrates how their programs for assisting agriculture compare with one another as well as with U.S. programs.

In 1969 agricultural imports by the European Community totaled \$15.2 billion. Of this, \$9.8 billion came from trade with countries outside the EC.

In the EC, official support prices and

intervention agencies to maintain them are established for grains, dairy products, beef, rice, sugar, wine, tobacco, olive oil, and rapeseed—products which account for about two-thirds of the total EC agricultural production. The support prices are in all cases well above world prices. For example, during October to December 1969, the average world price, c.i.f., for soft wheat was \$50.06 per metric ton, while the EC threshold price was \$110.08 per ton. The world price for barley was \$43.72 per ton, compared with the EC threshold price of \$96.94 per ton; and for corn, a world price of \$57.68 compared to an EC threshold price of \$97.44 per ton.

Except for sugar, there are no production controls and prices are allowed to have full effect upon the decisions of producers. Increases in production have, therefore, become a real problem for the EC—and the world. To dispose of surplus stocks the EC has moved surplus butter into commercial world markets at a subsidy as high as 60 cents a pound. The grain problem is even more serious. For the past 3 years EC net imports of grain have fallen—from 12 million tons to about 2.5 million tons.

It is a well known that variable import levies are at the heart of U.S. agricultural trade problems with the EC. As contrasted with variable levies, import duties are susceptible to bindings and reductions negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally. They provide domestic producers with a margin of protection but they allow exporters to benefit from efficiency and cost reduction. However, variable levies have neither of these attributes. Even absolute quotas, if reasonable, will permit imports to exert price discipline domestically. Variable levies insulate the domestic market from

world prices and encourage self-sufficiency within a country.

For example, French corn, laid down in Cologne, West Germany, in early September cost about \$136.33 a metric ton. American corn could be laid down in Cologne for a little over \$117.64 a ton. But there is a variable levy of over \$18.69 that must be paid by the importer. When that is paid, the price of American corn becomes about \$136.33 a ton—the same as the French grain. The levy has "skimmed off" the price advantage American corn would have had. In so doing it has protected the high internal prices for European-grown grain and stimulated uneconomic production within protecting countries.

The EC uses variable levies in one form or another to control imports of grains, dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, sugar, rice, olive oil, and wines. It also employs a modified form of the variable levy—the minimum import price—on many fresh fruits and vegetables. The levies even carry through to



processed products in the form of additional and variable fees for sugar added to fruits and flour in baby foods.

Total EC imports of variable levy items from third countries peaked in 1966 at \$1.9 billion. They had dropped to \$1.5 billion in 1969. EC intra-trade in variable levy items, in contrast, stood at \$934 million in 1966 and \$2.0 billion in 1969.

EC imports of variable levy items from the United States show an even steeper drop—from \$745 million in 1966 to \$448 million in 1969—largely because of the share of grains in EC imports from the United States. Grains have fared worse than beef, for example, which the Community still imports in some quantity.

By way of contrast, EC imports of nonvariable levy items from third countries in 1966 and 1969 were \$7.9 and \$8.3 billion. Duty-free items such as oilseeds and meal (\$1.1 billion) and wool, cotton, hides, and skins (\$1.5 billion) contribute to these totals as do

the fixed duty items such as tobacco (\$352 million). EC imports from the United States of nonvariable levy items in both these years stood at \$1 billion.

The EC authorizes export subsidies for all products subject to the common agricultural policy, that is, on 95 percent of their production. They are automatic and open-ended, so that once set, any exporter can export against them and claim his money.

EC subsidy expenditures for principal commodity groups during fiscal year 1968-69 totaled more than \$1 billion, while EC exports of all agricultural products to third countries amounted to \$3 billion.

During last October-December some average subsidies were: soft wheat, \$50 per metric ton; barley, \$50 per metric ton; and butter, 60 cents per pound.

Japanese import programs

Japan's situation, of course, is much different from that of the EC, since Japan cannot become a major agricul-

tural producer. It is a major importer. U.S. sales of agricultural products to Japan exceeded \$1.1 billion in the last fiscal year. Nevertheless Japan has domestic price support programs for about 80 percent of its farm production. Support prices for the commodities under control—including rice, soybeans, wheat, and barley—are high. The soybean support price for the single 1969 crop, for example, was \$5.86 per bushel, an 8 percent increase over the 1968 price. For this year, the support price for wheat is \$4.32 per bushel and for barley, \$3.03 per bushel. Both are 5 percent increases over 1969 prices. The support price for rice, which increased from \$225 per metric ton in 1962 to \$384 per metric ton in 1970, is now several times the U.S. price.

It is interesting to note that, with one major exception, these extremely high support prices have not increased Japan's production. The one exception—rice—which now accounts for about 60 percent of Japan's farm output, has

U.S. Wheat Specialist Wins Nobel Prize

An American scientist, Dr. Norman Ernest Borlaug, has been awarded the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize for his research into new types of wheat that are being used in the "Green Revolution" to boost production in food-short nations of the world. He is the first American agriculturalist to win this important award in its 69-year history.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee said in Oslo that it is honoring Dr. Borlaug for developing wheat strains that have yielded harvests several times larger than older varieties. Dr. Borlaug, whose wheat varieties have increased yields in Mexico, India, and Pakistan, is head of the Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico City, a project of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the Mexican and U.S. Governments.

The award—a gold medal, a Nobel Diploma, and a check for \$78,400—will be made at a ceremony at Oslo University on December 10, the day of the death in 1896 of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

Dr. Borlaug, 56, was in one of his experimental wheat fields when he got notification of the award. His wife had driven 50 miles to bring him word of the committee's action. The American plant scientist went to Mexico 26 years ago—when the wheat and maize project was started—as one of several Rockefeller Foundation representatives. It was there that

he began experimenting with dwarf wheat. Using varieties that had been developed from strains brought to the United States from Japan by USDA researchers, Dr. Borlaug developed still other wheat varieties which were short-stemmed and which reacted well to fertilizer.

These new strains, and other succeeding strains, gave high yields per acre and were adaptable to the climate and weather of other nations.

In Mexico, Dr. Borlaug told newsmen that his research in developing new food sources "is not the solution" to the world's nutrition problems and he warned, "We have only delayed the world food crisis for another 30 years. If the world population continues to increase at the same rate we will destroy the species."

Dr. Borlaug was born on a small farm in Cresco, Iowa, of Norwegian-American parents. He studied forestry and genetics at the University of Minnesota and began his scientific career at a forestry project in Massachusetts in 1937. He worked in private industry for a brief period and in 1944 joined the Rockefeller Foundation as a genetics researcher. In that year, he was made head of the wheat and maize center in Mexico City.

Dr. Borlaug is now working on a grain that is a cross between wheat and rye, which he thinks will combine both high yield and high protein.



Bundles of Japanese rice are inspected prior to storage.

caused a serious problem as the high support price has stimulated sharply increased production. Japan's rice consumption remains stagnant at about 12.5 million tons, and the November carry-over is still expected to be around 7 million tons. Procurement and storage costs for the Government amount to \$428 per ton.

Import quotas and State trading are particularly important in Japan's trading regime. Quotas will play less of a part in years ahead, since the Japanese Government has scheduled the liberalization of all but 40 items by September of next year. Nevertheless, Japan continues to control, by quota, imports of such products as beef and pork, many fresh and processed fruits, vegetable items, and some dairy products. Imports of wheat, rice, barley, tobacco, and butter and other dairy products are controlled through State trading. In addition to these controls, Japan has import duties on products which compete with its own production. Most of these are high.

Since Japan consumes domestically most of what it produces, export subsidies do not play a part in its agricultural program. But, if the diversion of rice land to other crops—especially intensive crops such as fruits and vegetables—does lead to overproduction in some areas, some type of export program might develop.

U.S. import programs in comparison

The same criteria used to analyze the farm programs of Japan and the EC can be applied to U.S. programs.

With regard to the U.S. price support program, over 60 percent of agricultural output receives no direct benefits

from it. This area includes fruits and vegetables, all livestock and poultry products except dairy and wool, and most specialty crops. There are support programs for major field crops such as wheat and rye, the major feedgrains, soybeans, flaxseed, cotton, and tobacco.

Three points must be considered in judging the impact these programs have on our trading partners. First, the United States is a relatively efficient producer of almost all supported commodities. For some, such as soybeans and feedgrains, it may be the world's most efficient supplier.

Second, loan or purchase rates for supported crops in the United States are typically set at or near world prices. For soybeans, for example, the loan rate is \$2.25 per bushel—which is below the world price and has permitted the U.S. crop to move readily into international trade. The loan rate for corn is \$1.08 per bushel. In this case the additional payment of 30 cents per bushel provided the producer is just about sufficient to recompense him for the acreage reduction required of him. U.S. dairy support prices are not greatly different from those of the EC, but U.S. dairy production has not been increasing in recent years. Cotton production has been trending downward.

Third, the United States employs production restraints. Crops subject to such kinds of restraint include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar.

The great bulk of U.S. farm products rely for protection solely on tariffs which average a modest 9 percent. Some duty rates are high, but this sometimes results from the disinterest of U.S. trading partners in negotiating them down-

ward. In other cases, such as apples and pears, and canned hams (imports of which amount to 60 percent of U.S. consumption) products are duty-free or duties are very low. On the products for which the United States maintains quantitative restrictions, it has tried to minimize their impact on its trading partners. Quotas are maintained on most dairy products, wheat and wheat products, cotton and cotton products, peanuts and sugar. The United States also restrains imports of some meats.

With regard to dairy products, virtually all countries feel that they must maintain a healthy dairy industry; and particularly in recent years, the excessive subsidization of dairy exports by some producing countries has completely disrupted world markets.

As for the U.S. sugar program, many suppliers consider that the subjection to a quota is more than compensated for by the better return than could be obtained elsewhere. Other suppliers who do not have quotas, or have quotas they consider inadequate, would wish to see an expanded quota system. Imports constitute about 45 percent of the U.S. supply and enjoy a premium of about 3.25 cents per pound over Free World market prices.

The voluntary restraint program on meat was put into effect when the U.S. market was threatened with a strong upsurge of imports, some diverted from restrictive-minded importers.

The U.S. export subsidy program also is a relatively modest one, and one that has been declining precipitately in recent years. Export payments which totaled \$822 million in fiscal 1964 declined to \$63 million during the 1969 fiscal year. (They will be higher this year.) This is, to some extent, a reflection of the reduction of support prices. New subsidy programs, such as for lard into the United Kingdom and poultry into Switzerland and Greece, have been undertaken reluctantly in an attempt to convince others to reduce or eliminate their heavy subsidies on these commodities.

The United States has had, of course, its P.L. 480 program, under which large quantities of farm products have been donated or sold under concessional terms to developing countries. However, strenuous, and largely successful, efforts have been made to ensure that commodities shipped under this program do not replace regular commercial sales.

CROPS AND MARKETS SHORTS

Tobacco

Malawi Expands Tobacco Production

Malawi's Tobacco Control Commission continues to push for more flue-cured and burley production because it considers that demand will exceed this year's crop. Plans are to raise this year's estimated 11 million pounds of burley production to 15 million pounds by next year and the flue-cured crop from 9.4 million pounds to 12 million pounds next year. Malawi also is an important producer of fire-cured tobacco, with an estimated crop of about 10.5 million pounds in 1969.

Tobacco auctions closed at Limbe, Malawi, on September 24, following a season in which sales, at 48.9 million pounds, were 85 percent above the 26.4 million pounds marketed in 1969 and almost as large as the record crop in 1965. Prices continued strong for all types except burley, which dropped from an average of 44.3 U.S. cents per pound in 1969 to 34.1 U.S. cents in 1970.

The quota system which was introduced in 1968 to prevent overproduction remained in effect for the 1970 crop. Larger targets were set, however, to prevent a repeat of the 1969 situation when buyers failed to obtain their requirements and Malawi's foreign exchange earnings suffered.

The largest 1970 sales increase was for fire-cured tobacco, which was up 109 percent over the short crop of 1969. Sun-air cured was up 90 percent and flue and burley 69 and 64 percent, respectively.

Though Malawi was slow to take advantage of the United Nations trade sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, the 1970 production increase indicates that farmers are now taking advantage of government incentives to produce for the export

MALAWI TOBACCO SALES

Type	Weight 1,000 lb.	Average price Cents per lb.
Flue-cured:		
1967	4,863	52.0
1968	6,061	43.1
1969	6,110	47.3
1970	10,308	45.6
Fire-cured:		
1967	23,185	14.1
1968	16,871	20.7
1969	10,545	30.8
1970	22,013	31.8
Sun-air cured:		
1967	2,517	24.6
1968	2,330	18.7
1969	2,135	33.2
1970	4,059	32.3
Burley:		
1967	5,874	18.7
1968	6,673	30.1
1969	7,632	44.3
1970	12,510	34.1

market. The United Kingdom is Malawi's major tobacco market, taking 11.9 million pounds in 1969, including 1.9 million of flue-cured. The European Community is the second largest, taking 10.5 million pounds in 1969.

Rhodesia Increases Tobacco Quota

Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture recently announced that the Government has decided to increase the tobacco quota for the 1971 crop to 132 million pounds. An earlier announcement had set the quota with guaranteed prices at 100 million pounds, owing to the lack of markets and the amounts of old-crop tobacco on hand. The increased quota is to provide a guaranteed price of 32 U.S. cents per pound on 120 million pounds with an allowance for each grower to market 10 percent excess production. Rhodesia's Tobacco Marketing Board will give the excess marketings a price guarantee of two-thirds of the regular grade prices.

Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds

India's Peanut Crop To Set Record

India's 1970-71 peanut crop is expected to be up 25 percent—to an alltime high of possibly 6.4 million metric tons compared with last year's production of 5.1 million tons and the previous record in 1967-68 of 5.7 million tons. Acreage increased generally this year—and by 5 percent in Saurashtra (Gujarat) State, which produces about one-third of the total crop. Moreover, most of the peanut growing areas received good rainfall, followed by timely sunshine. As a result, yields are said to be excellent.

A large peanut crop will influence mainly the world meal market and could offset Indian purchases of U.S. soybean oil (mainly P.L. 480 oil). India does not export peanuts for crushing, and exports of peanut oil are negligible.

During January-June 1970 India exported 369,906 metric tons of peanut meal compared with 302,712 tons in the same period last year. About 63 percent of the total went to Communist countries. The export target for peanut meal for this year, fixed by the Government Extraction Export Development Association, is 650,000 tons. Last year's target was 750,000 tons, but actual exports were 527,000 tons. It is likely that the 1970 target will be exceeded and that exports may be about 700,000 tons or more.

Despite a Government promise of a cash incentive of 6 rupees (\$0.80) per metric ton on exports of peanut meal, exports have been impeded by the Government's export duty of 125 rupees (\$16.62) per ton on peanut meal.

Through June this year exports of shelled peanuts totaled

18,396 tons, compared with 34,537 tons in the same period last year. About 52 percent of the total went to Communist countries. Exports are expected to pick up during October-December and total about 35,000 tons for the year, compared with 48,149 tons in 1969.

Japan Imports More Oilbearing Materials

Japan's imports of major oilbearing materials in calendar 1970 are expected to be sharply above imports in 1969. On an oil equivalent basis they may reach about 930,000 metric tons compared with about 810,000 tons last year. Takings of all major commodities except sunflowerseed are likely to increase substantially, with the greatest gains in peanuts, safflowerseed, and soybeans.

Imports of soybeans during January-August totaled 2,095,100 tons (77 million bu.) and for the entire year they are likely to reach 3.1 million tons (114 million bu.), 509,400 tons (19 million bu.), or 20 percent, more than 1969 imports. U.S. beans will account for about 2,750,000 tons (101 million bu.), 24 percent more than during last year, while beans from Communist China probably will reach 350,000 tons (13 million bu.), or 7 percent less than last year's level.

Imports of rapeseed and mustardseed, which totaled 224,100 tons through August, are expected to reach 326,000 tons for the year, reflecting an 18-percent increase. Prices and crushing margins of Canadian rapeseed have been attractive to Japanese crushers. Canada has been doing extensive work in Japan with crushers and feed makers in an effort to encourage wider use of rapeseed meal in livestock feed.

Peanut imports in the first 8 months of this year were 45,809 tons, and for the year probably will reach the 57,000-ton quota, which specifies 17,000 tons for large-kernel peanuts and 40,000 tons for small kernels. At this volume, imports would exceed last year's by one-third. Through August, Japan imported 7,256 tons of large-kernel peanuts from the United States. Although the U.S. peanuts reportedly were higher priced than Chinese peanuts, reports are that China disqualified certain Japanese trading companies from Japan-China trading. Thus, these companies were forced to search for new sources of large-kernel peanuts. Moreover, trade sources report that large-kernel peanut production in China has been shifted to a new region because of either disease or soil fungus problems, and that the new region is not noted for production of peanuts suitable to the Japanese requirement. Imports of small-kernel peanuts are made entirely on a competitive-bid global basis, and it will be difficult for U.S. Spanish-type peanuts to meet competition from other suppliers.

Japan imported 18,000 tons of safflowerseed in January-August and will import 42,000 tons by the end of the year, according to records of contracts already concluded. The United States is expected to supply about 35,000 tons of the total. Total imports in 1969 were 35,000 tons.

Copra imports this year are expected to total 120,000 tons, 10 percent more than imports last year. When the Philippines instituted the variable exchange system on copra exports, Japanese copra processors felt that they would unavoidably be required to sharply reduce imports of Philippine copra. Imports of copra from the Philippines during January-August did decline by over 20 percent, but imports from other suppliers, such as Indonesia, more than compensated for the

decline in Japanese imports from the Philippines.

January-August imports of sunflowerseed were 36,900 tons. Total imports in 1970 probably will reach only 40,000 tons, or less than one-half the 90,000 tons imported in 1969.

Cottonseed and flaxseed imports are expected to increase by 19 and 11 percent, respectively, to 290,000 and 140,000 tons. For cottonseed this is an increase of 19 percent and for flaxseed 11 percent.

On May 1, the Japanese Government reduced the import tariff on soybeans and rapeseed to 2.40 and 4.00 yen per kilogram (0.3 and 0.5 cent per lb.), respectively. The Government's previously announced liberalization of all oilseeds (excluding peanuts for food), vegetable oils, and meals has been advanced to May 1, 1971.

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF
MAJOR OILBEARING MATERIAL

Commodity	1968	1969	1970	Change from 1969
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent
Soybeans	2,420.8	2,590.6	3,100.0	+20
Rapeseed	249.9	276.3	326.0	+18
Peanuts ¹	49.5	43.9	57.0	+33
Safflowerseed	63.2	34.7	42.0	+21
Sunflowerseed	71.0	90.4	40.0	-56
Copra	126.1	108.8	120.0	+10
Cottonseed	245.8	244.5	290.0	+19
Palm kernels	22.9	30.4	(²)	—
Flaxseed	100.4	126.6	140.0	+11

¹ Green, whether shelled or not. ² Not available. 1968 and 1969, official sources; 1970, unofficial projections.

Japan's Fats and Oils Consumption Up

Japan's consumption of fats and oils for edible and inedible uses is expected to increase this year by about 7 percent over last year, when consumption was up about 5.2 percent from the previous year. Moreover, another 7-percent increase is forecast for 1971. This means that per capita consumption will increase from 30 pounds in 1969 to 32 pounds in 1970 and possibly to about 34 pounds in 1971.

Consumption for edible purposes in 1970 is estimated at 1.39 million metric tons against 1.31 million in 1969, while consumption for inedible purposes is estimated at 106,000 tons against 93,000 tons last year.

Fats and oils industry sources report that among factors contributing to the growth in consumption of oil for food uses are these: (1) the popularity of Western-style salad dressings, mayonnaise, and margarine has boomed; and (2) consumers, becoming increasingly more concerned with food

JAPANESE FATS AND OILS CONSUMPTION ¹

Item	1969	1970	1971 ²
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Edible	1,308	1,394	1,498
Inedible	93	106	107
Total	1,401	1,500	1,605
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Rate of increase	5.2	7.1	7.0
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Per capita consumption ³	30.1	32.0	33.9

¹ Crude basis. Includes nonfood use of edible oils. ² Forecast. ³ 13.68 kg. ⁴ 14.50 kg. ⁵ 15.36 kg.

sanitation, are changing cooking oils more frequently than was the case in Japan in previous years.

Rapidly increasing new uses of soybean oil in paints and plastics are important in the growing nonfood consumption of fats and oils for nonfood uses.

Grains, Feeds, Pulses, and Seeds

Weekly Rotterdam Grain Price Report

Current offer prices for imported grain at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago, are as follows:

Item	Nov. 4	Change from previous week	A year ago
	<i>Dol. per bu.</i>	<i>Cents per bu.</i>	<i>Dol. per bu.</i>
Wheat:			
Canadian No. 2 Manitoba	2.13	-2	1.94
USSR SKS-14	(¹)	(¹)	1.77
Australian Prime Hard	(¹)	(¹)	1.85
U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern			
Spring:			
14 percent	2.13	+4	1.86
15 percent	2.17	+3	1.92
U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter:			
13.5 percent	2.00	+3	1.77
Argentine	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
U.S. No. 2 Soft Red Winter ...	1.87	-3	1.52
Feedgrains:			
U.S. No. 3 Yellow corn	1.77	0	1.46
Argentine Plate corn	1.92	+1	1.77
U.S. No. 2 sorghum	1.70	+1	1.48
Argentine-Granifero	1.71	-1	1.47
Soybeans:			
U.S. No. 2 Yellow	3.36	-4	2.74

¹ Not quoted.

Note: All quoted c.i.f. Rotterdam for 30- to 60-day delivery.

cent below the 1969 record of 6,515,000 cases. The industry expects that the 1970-71 season will determine consumer acceptance of the more expensive sugar-sweetened products. Canned peach production is estimated at 2,880,000 cases, 22 percent below the 1969 record. Packs of both yellow and white peach varieties are reported smaller. The canned apple pack is estimated at 1,280,000 cases, 5 percent below last year's. Other items experienced similar declines.

Iran Gathers Record Pistachio Crop

Early estimates place the 1970 Iranian pistachio crop at 22,000 short tons, inshell basis. If the estimate is accurate, this will be the largest pistachio crop on record for any country. Increased bearing acreage combined with favorable weather contributed to the big harvest. This was also Iran's "on year" for pistachios, which tend to have a 2-year production cycle, following the small 1969 crop of 7,500 tons.

Iran exported 10,632 tons of inshell and 106 tons of shelled pistachios during the 1968-69 marketing year (Sept. 23-Sept. 22). During the first 4 months of 1969-70 (Sept. 23-Jan. 20) exports totaled 4,139 tons inshell and 80 tons shelled. The United States is Iran's most important pistachio customer.

Iranian exporters are concerned that the recent devaluation of the Turkish lira will make Turkish pistachios difficult to compete with on world markets. Currently, Iranian pistachios are offered at \$1,270 per short ton for inshell nuts f.o.b. basis compared with \$998 for Turkish nuts. The Iranian Government is considering export subsidies in order to sell the large crop this year.

IRAN'S PISTACHIO SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ¹	1970-71 ²
	<i>1,000 short tons</i>	<i>1,000 short tons</i>	<i>1,000 short tons</i>	<i>1,000 short tons</i>
Beginning stocks (Sept. 23)	3.3	1.0	4.0	1.0
Production	4.4	17.0	7.5	22.0
Imports	—	—	—	—
Total supply	7.7	18.0	11.5	23.0
Exports	3.6	10.3	6.7	—
Domestic disappearance	3.1	3.7	3.8	—
Ending stocks (Sept. 22) ...	1.0	4.0	1.0	—
Total distribution	7.7	18.0	11.5	—

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimate.

Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables

Smaller Japanese Canned Fruit Pack

Japanese canners have reduced the 1970 canned deciduous fruit pack in view of a Government decision to ban the use of cyclamates as a food additive. Production is estimated at 5,573,000 cases (each containing 24 cans, size 2½), 14 per-

JAPANESE CANNED FRUIT PRODUCTION

Item	1967	1968	1969 ¹	1970 ²
	<i>1,000 cases³</i>	<i>1,000 cases³</i>	<i>1,000 cases³</i>	<i>1,000 cases³</i>
Peaches	3,096	3,213	3,708	2,880
Apples	1,709	1,161	1,344	1,280
Cherries	386	330	538	533
Pears	343	315	463	448
Mixed fruit	274	306	343	320
Grapes	92	103	74	69
Apricots	49	76	45	43
Total	5,949	5,504	6,515	5,573

¹ Revised. ² Estimate. ³ Case contains 24 cans, size 2½.

Crops and Markets Index

Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds

- 13 India's Peanut Crop To Set Record
- 14 Japan Imports More Oilbearing Materials
- 14 Japan's Fats and Oils Consumption Up

Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables

- 15 Smaller Japanese Canned Fruit Pack
- 15 Iran Gathers Record Pistachio Crop

Grains, Feeds, Pulses, and Seeds

- 15 Weekly Rotterdam Grain Price Report

Tobacco

- 13 Malawi Expands Tobacco Production
- 13 Rhodesia Increases Tobacco Quota



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Developments in European Ports

(Continued from page 9)

MAJOR EUROPEAN CONTAINER PORTS ¹

		NUMBER OF				CONTAINER HANDLING EQUIPMENT	TOTAL CONTAINERIZED TONNAGE MOVING THROUGH PORT (In 000 Long Tons)		
		Container Ship Berths		Roll-on/Pull-off Facilities			Actual 1968	Estimate for 1969	Forecast 1970
PORT	PRINCIPAL INLAND AREA CLAIMED	In Use 1969	Total Available 1970	In Use 1969	Total Available 1970	In Use 1969			
Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland	2	4	1	4	Cranes: 2 50-ton 2 25-ton 1 35-ton rail mounted 1 20-ton side loader	(²)	(²)	(²)
Antwerp, Belgium	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland	15	15	15	15	7 gantries 1 quaycrane	605	800	(²)
Barcelona, Spain	Catalonia and beyond	3	6	3	8	3 20-ton cranes 4 straddle carriers truck crane sideloader	42	63	82
Bremen/Bremerhaven, Germany	West Germany, East Germany (DDR), Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Switzerland	5	6	4	4	5 gantries	466	680	1,000
Dunkirk, France	Northern and Eastern France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Saarland, Switzerland, West Germany	1	1	2	2	Floating cranes Straddle carriers Heavy duty fork lifts	22	75	200
Esbjerg, Denmark	Jutland, Funen, Copenhagen	—	—	3	3	2 gantries 1 derrick	(²)	(²)	(²)
Felixstowe, England	London and Midlands	2	2	2	2	4 30-ton cranes	180	415	820
Genoa, Italy	Northern Italy, Germany, Switzerland, East Europe	1	2	4	5	40-ton crane 6 30-ton straddle carriers	152	200	300
Gothenburg, Sweden	Sweden, Scandinavian countries, Baltic area	3	5	6	6	Container crane Floating crane Straddle carriers	1,159	1,272	1,440
Hamburg, Germany	North, south and southeast Germany; East lower Saxony; northeastern, eastern and south-eastern Europe	9	11	2	3	17 heavy-lift cranes 2 portainers 12 van carriers 5 straddle carriers	274	500	850
Liverpool, England	England, Scotland, Wales	1	2	—	1	2 35-ton cranes 2 sideloaders 6 van carriers	42	195	994
London, England	Great Britain	3	4	3	3	Various	435	535	1,300
Malmo, Sweden	Sweden	2	2	3	5	2 40-ton cranes 1 36-ton sideloader	(²)	(²)	(²)
Manchester, England	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Midlands	3	3	—	—	5 cranes 4 van carriers	122	567	739
Marseille, France	France, southern and central Europe	2	2	5	9	4 cranes	(²)	(²)	(²)
Rotterdam, The Netherlands	Northern and Western Europe, U.K., Finnish Gulf area	17	17	5	5	Various types of cranes, supporting equipment	—	1,400	1,800
Southampton, England	London, Birmingham, southern England	2	4	5	6	2 cranes, straddle carriers and other	55	100	125
Stockholm, Sweden	Central Sweden	3	3	3	3	2 25-ton cranes 1 25-ton sideloader	25	35	100

¹ Reprinted by permission from *Container News*, Vol. 4© (Dec. 1969), pp. 36, 38, 40. ² Not available.